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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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May 10, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 3 p.m. 74
Humidity 51 49

May 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 80
Humidity 75 74

WEATHER FORECAST
F.V.E.

Barometer 29.86

7939 日一初月四

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918.

五拜禮 四月十五亥時

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON THE YANGTSE.

One Vessel Sunk: Another Damaged.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, May 10.

A serious collision occurred on the Yangtse near Shanghai at midnight on the 7th inst. between the s.s. Wahhai and the China Maritime S.S. Irene.

The Wahhai was sunk, but there was no loss of life. The Irene is slightly damaged.

[Reuter's Telegrams]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Strong German Local Attack.

London, May 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on the morning of May 8, says:—The enemy launched a strong local attack against the Anglo-French between La Clytte and Voormezele. After heavy fighting in the centre, the attack entered the Allied front line at certain points. Fighting continued in these localities. The attacks were repulsed at all other points. A successful French local operation advanced the line during the night to the south of La Clytte, taking a number of prisoners.

Fine Aviation Work.

London, May 8.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We dropped 400 bombs on different targets along the front. We brought down twelve German machines in air fighting, eight of which were in a big encounter in the neighbourhood of Douai. None of ours is missing.

Further Fierce Fighting Expected.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of May 8, says that following a heavy and continuous bombardment along a wide front in Flanders, German infantry this morning attacked south of Dickebusch Lake. It was not a very big affair and apparently only of divisional strength. The enemy penetrated our front line between the lake and Ridgewood. Some enemy parties were reported on the eastern fringes of the wood, the greater part of which we hold, which is likely to prove very costly to the enemy if he attempts to rush on. We also hold Kleinste Venestraat. Fighting continues in fine weather, with good visibility. Airmen on both sides have been most active and ours are splendidly serving the artillery, swooping and engaging hostile infantry. The tactical objective of the operation apparently was an attempt to clear the way for a thrust towards Scherpenberg from the north east. This may prove the beginning of further fierce fighting in this region.

A French communique says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aves.

Another German Report.

London, May 8.

A German wireless official message states:—We conducted a successful reconnoitring operation south of Nimport. We took some Belgian prisoners. Forefield engagements on the Somme resulted in some Anglo-French prisoners being taken. The enemy, after strong mining operations, unsuccessfully attacked both sides of Corbie and Bray Road. Our fire effectively caught troops which were being kept in readiness. After a further attack in the night, south of the road, our counter-attack drove back the enemy.

Will Ypres be Outflanked?

London, May 9.

A Paris semi-official message states:—The front of the attack from La Clytte to Voormezele was less than two miles distant. La Clytte constitutes the hinge of this front, with a line running north and south, bordering the Flanders hills. The line from La Clytte to Voormezele commands an unbroken plain leading to Poperinghe, six miles west of Ypres. If the enemy pierces the line, thus outflanking Ypres from the south, the evacuation of the latter will become a delicate operation, although at present it is not difficult. The High Command is bound to consider all the eventualities and its decisions must conform to the interests of defence. The Germans were yesterday testing the strength of the Allies in this zone.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Important House of Lords Debate.

London, May 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Denbigh drew attention to pacifist activities in the country and the general ignorance of German war aims.

Lord Beaverbrook stated that the War Aims Committee was dealing with pacifist propaganda. The publication of the Lichnowsky Memoirs had done much good and was undoubtedly responsible for the very little industrial unrest at present existing.

Lord Lansdowne protested against being classed with the advocates of peace by surrender. He had not participated in secret conferences in connection therewith and he adhered to his published views. But during the offensive it would be wrong to create the impression that the country was divided. Lord Lansdowne twitted Lord Denbigh for opposing peace by negotiation. Lord Lansdowne wished to encourage the widely felt Austro-German desire to stop the butchery.

Lord Curzon said that, broadly speaking, the heart of the labouring classes was absolutely sound. The Allies had always agreed that if responsible and apparently bona fide peace overtures were made, the Allies concerned were free to investigate them and if anything came of the overtures the other Allies would be consulted. Such overtures had occurred but had broken down because the proposals discontinued them or the overtures were incompatible with Allied honour and safety. Peace by negotiation was at present impossible, because the country was confronted with the gravest crisis in its history. Any idea of successful negotiations at present was numerical. Such peace by negotiation as exhibited at Brest-Litovsk and in Rumania offered no encouragement. Until the German military spirit had abated, the idea of pursuing negotiations for an honourable and lasting peace was one which we cannot regard with any hope of success.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE OVERTURES.

British Premier's Attitude Revealed.

London, May 8.

The Manchester Guardian's Paris correspondent gives a summary of the evidence of French Ministers and ex-Ministers before the sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which shows that the Emperor Karl wrote a second peace letter early in April, 1917, presumably to Prince Sixte of Bourbon, who is believed to have been convinced that he could induce Germany to make peace, provided the territorial demands of the Allies were restricted to Alsace-Lorraine, it being understood that all the occupied territory would be evacuated and Belgian sovereignty unconditionally restored. The Emperor added that he had already secured the agreement of Bulgaria, and he asked that the confidential character of this letter should be loyally respected by the French Government.

The correspondent says that President Poincare, in the course of subsequent negotiations, proposed that Austria should cede Trieste and the Trentino to Italy in exchange for Silesia, but Emperor Karl replied that there was an initial obstacle to the proposal—namely, that whereas Austria occupied Trieste and the Trentino, France had not occupied Silesia. The dossier includes a statement by an important Austrian personage that if Germany proved intractable and an armistice were declared between Austria and the Allies, a Revolution would break out in Germany, at the instigation of the Minority Socialists.

M. Ribot, in evidence, stated that he had to choose between refusing the Austrian proposals and breaking with Italy, and he considered himself bound to choose the former alternative. M. Ribot admitted that Mr. Lloyd George agreed only after considerable hesitation to a negative reply, whereas Baron Sonnino insisted. The dossier shows that Mr. Lloyd George insisted more than once on the importance of the Austrian proposals and the desirability of not losing so favourable an opportunity of making peace. The correspondent says that President Poincare, however, maintained that the war could only be ended by a complete military victory of the Allies.

Some members of the Sub-Committee were of the opinion that Emperor Karl's proposals would have been turned down immediately without discussion but for Mr. Lloyd George.

M. Painleve defended M. Ribot's refusal on the ground that any other course would have involved a rupture with Italy. The correspondent states that further evidence shows that in July, 1917, the German Government, via Belgium and M. Briand, invited peace discussions in Switzerland with Baron von Schöckel. This overture was refused by the French, Italian, and British Governments without consulting Russia or the United States. Belgium and Rumania were in favour of discussing the German proposals. Russia and the United States were also not consulted in the case of both letters of Emperor Karl.

M. Painleve, giving evidence regarding the Beveridge-Armistice negotiations last August, said that he did not know about Emperor Karl's letters when Count Beveridge made the first overtures.

The Sub-Committee has still to hear the evidence of M. Briand and M. Clemenceau before presenting its conclusions.

Not a Favourable Opportunity.

London, May 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, in concluding its investigations into the dossier regarding Emperor Karl's letters to Prince Sixte and the Armistice-Beveridge discussions, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the peace overtures initiated and continued by Austria-Hungary in 1917 and 1918 never provided an opportunity for peace acceptable to France and the Allies.

CONDITIONS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

Fear that Russia Will Resume War.

London, May 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the Politiken's correspondent at Copenhagen has interviewed a traveller from the Central Empires, who said that the depression was great, especially in Austria. The food shortage was most serious and internal strife was continuous. Czechs, Poles and Slovaks only desire the Allies to win, and their cry is "Long live Wilson!" Frequent strikes occur in Vienna and Prague. The Social Democrats hate Germany since the Brest-Litovsk Peace. German confidence in victory has lessened since the failure to reach the Channel Ports and there is a revulsion of feeling at the probable losses in the off future. It is estimated that the losses are six hundred thousand. This is being concealed, but the conditions will become more serious with the expected reduction of the bread and potato rations. There is intense disappointment that no food is coming from Ukraine. A resumption of war by Russia is generally expected.

MORE RAILWAY RESTRICTIONS.

London, May 8.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley announced that owing to the enormous increase in railway traffic further drastic restrictions would operate immediately. The price of season tickets would be increased by ten per cent. within a twelve mile radius from Charing Cross and twenty per cent. outside it. The issue of season tickets outside the radius mentioned discontinues, except in the case of scholars, apprentices and privileged railway employees, or unless adequate reasons are shown for travelling. No more season tickets under six months for journeys over twelve miles will be issued.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

London, May 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he hoped that the Home Rule Bill would be introduced before Whit Sunday.

A MESOPOTAMIAN SUCCESS.

London, May 8.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—A portion of our troops on May 7 entered Kirkuk without any opposition. The Turks, who retired towards the Lesser Zab River, left six hundred men in hospital. They abandoned three damaged aeroplanes. Heavy rain has fallen.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAURICE AFFAIR.

Prospects of Parliamentary Debate.

London, May 9.

A meeting of the House of Commons decided to support the Government in the case of a division to move on the Maurice affair. It is understood that the Liberal War Committee has similarly decided, but the Liberal Party will not decide before the debate. The Nationalists, who are in Ireland, are not expected to move. It is understood that the appointment of a Judicial Tribunal will be abandoned and the House will debate the advisability of setting up a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

French Opinion.

London, May 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, several newspapers regret the publication of the Maurice letter. They emphasize the necessity of maintaining the credit of the Allies' leaders and also the unity of the Allies in view of the renewal of the German offensive.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY.

London, May 9.

The Rumanian Peace Treaty provides that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Rumania shall have the right to maintain warships on the Danube, but the warships shall not put in at the shore of another State except in case of force majeure or the previous consent of the State concerned.

Chapter 7 deals with equal rights for religious denominations in Rumania, specifically the Ruman Catholic, Greek-Usiate, Bulgarian, Orthodox, the Protestant and Moslem Jewish, with the right to establish private schools.

The principle laid down in Chapter 1 shall immediately be applied to persons having no nationality, including the Jews, who have hitherto been regarded as foreigners.

Chapter 8 declares that the economic relations between the Allies and Rumania shall be regulated by separate Treaties.

The ratification of the Treaty shall occur as soon as possible.

Some Interesting Items.

London, May 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Berlin says the incorporation of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia in Hungary is foreshadowed as a sop to Hungary's support for Austria's Polish policy.

A message from Bukharest says the Premier, M. Marghiloman, has telegraphed to the King of Rumania in London, announcing the signature of the Peace Treaty, of which the final stage had been reached. The Premier affirms Rumania's loyalty to the King and Dynasty.

According to a message from Vienna, an inspired communication points out that Austria receives 600 square kilometres south of Caranowitz and Hungary 5,000 square kilometres of mountain land. The war damage payment provision primarily relates to Rumanian destruction wrought in Transylvania.

London, May 9.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the newspapers comment sadly on the Rumanian Peace Treaty, but emphasize that revenge is being prepared on the batti fields of France.

BRITISH ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, May 8.

A British Italian official message says:—We twice successfully raided during the past week, capturing a few prisoners. Our artillery carried out several destructive bombardments. Our airmen destroyed seventeen hostile machines and brought down another uncontrollable. Several of these fell in our lines. We also bombed military targets at the rear of the enemy lines. We lost no machines.

THE EMPIRE'S RESPONSE.

London, May 8.

Mr. Walter Long, presiding at a luncheon to Sir Frederick W. Young upon vacating the position of Minister of Crown Lands in South Australia, said the Empire was a wonderful thing. There had never been anything like it in the whole history of the world. In the war what a marvellous part the Empire had played! The moment it was apparent that we were going to stake our very existence on the sacred cause, there came from every part of the world waste the British flag, not requests for further information or awkward questions, but one word: "We are coming!" (Cheers)—and when they came what a page they had written in the military history of the world! Although loosely knit, the moment the Empire was confronted with real danger it stood as one man, and all the troops had shown that they were entitled to rank with heroes whose names were written in gold in the Empire's history. He had never doubted the issue, but victory would be obtained only if we realized the magnitude of the task and the immediate nature of the difficulties and set our backs to the wall, determined that nothing should overcome us and that no difficulty would be too great.

GERMANY'S "SERVICE" TO SWEDEN.

London, May 8.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Reichstag, Herr von Payer declared that, by "liberating" Finland, Germany had performed a very considerable service to Sweden by creating a protective wall to the east. Regarding Ukraine, Herr von Payer justified General von Eichhorn's decree on the ground of the necessity for obtaining the grain promised Germany by Treaty.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope, replying to Mr. Hume Williams, said in all, four hundred British civilian prisoners eligible under the Hague Agreement were interned in Holland. The majority of officers and non-coms. captured to June 6, 1918, had reached Holland. The exchange agreement works automatically, and fresh numbers are becoming eligible by the effluxion of time. Germany had rejected the proposed extension of the Agreement to include prisoners who have been in captivity for eighteen months.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 7.

The silver market is steady.

FIRST AID.

At an examination in first aid held recently, the following candidates were successful:—Medallion—Miss Winifred McNeill. First Certificate—Mrs. D. Evan Thomas, Miss Gladys Woolley. Mrs. E. H. H. P. P. was Honorary Lecturer. Class, and Dr. W. V. V. acted as Honorary Examiner.

WARNING AGAINST GERMAN SNARES.

War Department Brochure for U. S. Soldiers.

Washington, March 28.—The War Department has taken precautions against American soldiers being caught by the various snares and traps which the Germans invariably spread thickly through territory they are forced to evacuate. A special brochure on this subject has been prepared by the Intelligence Division of the General Staff for the instruction of officers, who are to be held responsible for the proper warning of their men.

British correspondents described in detail the many devices left by the Germans when they were driven back in the so-called "Hindenburg retreat." Information derived by the French and British is included in the War Department's pamphlet, from which the following are extracts:—"Until specialists have had a chance to investigate, one must be very suspicious of: Shelters which are excessively well furnished or luxurious; houses that seem miraculously to be left standing among ruins; all new work, recently constructed trenches; parts of equipment in good condition left with others which are worn; metal scraps; woodwork of shelters; the favourite 'souvenirs' of soldiers, such as rifle, bayonets, empty shells, articles stuck in ground or walls, utensils scattered around trenches or shelters; even the flooring of firing steps which look lately refinished floors.

"Stabling for horses should be thoroughly disinfected and only used cautiously after burning all the bedding, straw, and oats left behind.

"The sign, 'Use of this water is forbidden,' must be placed above all sources of water supply, until analyzed by technical experts.

"Listening tests will be made in all buildings, galleries, and subterranean chambers to make sure that there are no clockwork driven internal machines.

"Roads will be made the subject of painstaking inspection to detect mines or local gases prepared for their destruction.

"One should be careful to eat all suspicious-looking bread; being careful not to cover those stretched tightly, for they may support weights which fall and strike detonators."

"According to information from prisoners," the booklet adds, "it appears that the Germans in addition to the traps and ambushes already mentioned, have made preparations on a large scale for mining the trenches and shelters which they contemplate evacuating. Therefore it is necessary, during the advance, to forbid the use of enemy trenches. The first line especially should go beyond and build new trenches."

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ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS

Mystery Play in London Church.
It is claimed by the vicar of St. Giles' (Kentish Town) that a recent Epiphany play performance was the first production of a mystery play, as a drama and with all the speaking parts, in any English church since the Reformation.

The Rev. F. Marr, a City vicar, at a meeting of the City Guardians expressed the hope that hockney-hugs would not be supplied this year, or at any rate, if they were, that they should not be so large as to take half an hour in taking one. Mr. Bewley said that hot cross buns brought relief and comfort to the inmates.

(Laughter.)

—*THE END.*

By the death, at the age of 88, of the venerable sailing-master, who has lost one of its pioneers in Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, of Congleton, Cheshire. She was one of the group of women who presented the petition which was presented to Parliament in 1865, it was largely owing to her efforts that we owe the first Married Women's Property Act.

New York, March 12.—Joseph A. Susskind, and his brother Harry, collected \$750,000 in tips for checking, hats, and coats in New York restaurants and hotels in seven years, according to statements made in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn today by Joseph, who asked for a disposition of the partnership and the appointment of a receiver. Joseph Susskind became a hat boy, seven years ago, but soon joined with his brother to supply hat checkers to cafes. He estimated their profits for the seven years at \$125,000 each.

"Tin Hats" for Women
"Tin military" is now tak-
exhibited in the windows
London hat shops. Recognition
of the protective value of
armour-helmet has led to an
increasing demand for this sort
of headgear. Several firms
outfitters now include "tin-hats"
as part of their regular stock,
one large London house adver-
tises helmets both for men
for women. Feminine helmets
cost twice as much as male he-
gear, the difference in price be-
due to the fact that those
women are fitted with a super-
light and have a jaunty lit-
knob on the top. The adver-
ments say that the helmets
women have "delicately trim-
linings" and are "very smart

Dinner to Capt. Carlsson.
A pleasant little function took place last week at the Astor Hotel, Shanghai, when Captain A. Carlsson, who has lately returned from the Quomoon after 50 years' service as Harbour Master, was entertained to dinner by the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Sui-Pu Shipping Companies. The chair was taken by Mr. Yu Chuan-chun, Secretary of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

of dinner was made
were paid to Capt. Carl
work for Chinese shipping
panies in procuring an abundance
of whatever kind of goods was
was presented with a handsome
silver bowl suitably inscribed
English and Chinese, while the
Order of the Excellent Crop
ferred upon him by the Chinese
Government was presented
him by Mr. Sah...

Boy Scout's Heroism.
"At an urgent held receipt
the bodies of four victims
slightly and in North-West
don the work of rescue ca-
on by Dr. Wright and the
try was warmly praised by
Coroner's". One of
features of the inquiry was
story of the heroism of
Stanley Biss, a Boy Scout
17. Biss stated that he had
to dig a man out. "I went to
hold the basement," he
"where a hole had been made
the wall and crawled under
dressed because a man could
get to him. I could not
him, but I called out and
him groaning. I shouted
hope to get you out in a
of an hour," but I could not
him, because he was buried
in carpet, and when I tried
to move the debris it fell on
me. I was pinned down,
shouted, and someone got
his feet and pulled me out.
I was slightly injured and fell.
A Sapper then stopped me
going in again.

GENERAL NEWS.

When the Law May be Broken.
An inquest on the bodies of two officers belonging to a vessel lost at sea, it was said that owing to food restrictions the survivors on being taken to a local hotel could only be served with hot coffee. The town clerk has undertaken there should be no difficulty in any future case. The coroner said he would break all the laws of the land for shipwrecked men.

Famous Regimental Colours Stolen.

It was discovered recently that the regimental colours of the Connaught Rangers had been stolen from the little Catholic Church attached to the depot at Benmore, Galway. One belonged to the Second Battalion and the other to the Fourth (the old Boyle Militia). It is supposed that the thieves gained an entry to the church with a skeleton key.

Mr. Bonar Law Denies A Canard.

On the eve of Edmonton's War Tank Day, Councillor J. E. Oliver asked Mr. Bonar Law to deny a local rumour, and the Chamberlain replied: "I am sorry to learn that a rumour is being circulated that the Government will repudiate the National Debt, or confiscate investments, or not pay interest. Such a suggestion is unthinkable, and I am certain that no British Government would ever contemplate such action.—Bonar Law."

German Courtier's Fortune from Munitions.

Amsterdam, March 10.—Great interest has been aroused in German Court circles by the charge brought by Herr Eisberger in the Reichstag Committee against Chamberlain von Behr Rimond, formerly of the Empress's household, of having gained four million marks (about \$200,000) in a few weeks' dealing in munitions. An inquiry will probably be opened into the origin of this profit, following other inquiries into similar incidents.

Mr. Balfour and the German Colonies.

A letter from the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society transmitting resolutions as to the future of the German colonies and to the measures necessary for the protection of native races in tropical territories, Mr. Balfour has replied that he is in general sympathy with the views expressed by the society, but regrets that it will not be possible for him or for Lord Robert Cecil to receive a deputation.

No Longer a "Gloomy Dean."

Dean Inge, presiding at St. Anne's, who, recently said, we felt four spirits rising to meet the national peril. So long as we lived on the surface of life we believed that pleasure and pain, gain and loss were the web and woof, but when the great foundations were open conquest over pleasure and pain was made with an ease that surprised us; we feared the loss of thousands of pounds, with more composure than we should have faced the loss of five pounds three years ago.

Real Soldierly Sympathy.

Lord Danby told a touching little story recently. When walking through the House of Commons a few days ago he saw a party of wounded Australian privates. Two appeared to be dwarfs, but on drawing closer he noticed that their legs had been shattered below the knee. He said to one of them, "Haven't you been fitted with artificial legs yet?" The elder of the two replied, "Yes, I have, and I am going along with them all right, but my pal has not, and as he is a bit shy about going out alone with his stumps I left my legs behind."

Find Work for Boy Officers.

There are thousands of young officers, boys who went straight into the Services from the Universities and public schools who have never had any civil employment, said Lord St. David in explaining a scheme to form an officers' employment bureau. They proposed to find work for these young men and had invited employers at home and in the colonies to join the bureau. There would be suitable positions in the railways, in banks, shipbuilding, tobacco growing and manufacture, tropical plant-

NOTICES.

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the Piano—A good piano
makes a name for itself
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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS

GENERAL NEWS.

Seven Meals a Day Savagery.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., speaking on race psychology, at the Society of A. S. said: "We are all descended from hairy barbarians," and it is only by the grace of evolution that any of us can be said to transcend our heredity. A few generations make Homo into Briton, with British ideals. "The German pre-war habit of seven meals a day, it has been said, tended to keep up an aggressive and savage attitude,

but it is not on record that present conditions have had any corresponding psychological result."

Bee's Wine.

Bradford school medical officer reported that the manufacture of a beverage known as bee's wine, which is of an alcoholic nature, was very prevalent in Bradford, and that the drink was in many cases being given to children. The corporation yesterday decided to call the attention of the Customs authorities to the matter and to ask teachers to take steps to make known the nature of the drink and its ill effects.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamshui, CANTON.

LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for about 3 months. Prospects of permanent engagement. Apply to Box No. 1382 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER. Apply in writing stating salary required to "PEACE, SMITH, & FLEMING."

LOST.

LOST.—In Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Cransby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—\$100 PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and \$25 PEARL EARRINGS; it is necessary to sell these very cheap. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Stevens, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

NOTICES.

THE FAMOUS
"HORSESHOE" BRAND
DISINFECTANT
(CATCHPOLE'S)
PRICES ON APPLICATION
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1165.
AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

"SUMMER TOILET REQUISITES."
MOSQUITO LOTION.
Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by Insect Stings.
LAVENDER AMMONIA.
A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
(Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine).
Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications.
FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
THE PHARMACY.
TEL. 345. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd way to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.3 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DE VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY the 11th 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1918.

"For the Blood is the Life."
DO YOU SUFFER
from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE?
Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN CANDIES

AND

CHOCOLATES.

IN TINS AND BOTTLES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOTELLA PYJAMAS.

FOR PRESENT WEAR

MADE FROM AN EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT WEIGHT ZEPHYR FABRIC IN A RANGE OF SMART STRIPES. MADE WITH KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. CUT LOOSE EVERYWHERE THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

--Call and inspect them--

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRUISES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old-fashioned "LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc."

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.** Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, 81 George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 11th May at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock Noon May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association. Mr. U. SUGA's Queen's Road Central Mrs. A. SUGA Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street Mr. T. TAKAYE Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to: **DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.,** P.O. Box 431, or to **KELLY & WALSH** Chater Road.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.

PURCHASABLE FROM "THE HUNG HING MINING CO." No. 65, 1st Floor, WAN CHAI STREET, CANTON, SOUTH CHINA.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS. **FRANK SMITH & CO.,** 4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2099, HONGKONG.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
Bathing Parties.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

NYE.—On May 4, 1918, at 321, Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, the wife of Percival H. Nye, of a son.

DEATHS.

MORRIS.—On May 5, 1918, at 74, Yangtzepoo Road, Shanghai, John Morris, aged 81 years.

JOHNSTON.—On May 5, 1918, at his residence, "The Elms," 141, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, James Johnston, aged 77 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1918.

THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

In commenting in this column, a few days since, on the daylight-saving question, we observed that there is far too little co-operation between the various British Chambers of Commerce in the Far East. That is a remark the truth of which cannot be disputed, and, in view of the paramount importance of maintaining and expanding British interests in the Orient, we sincerely trust that the near future will witness greater unity of action in the future than the past has revealed. The war has taught us many lessons regarding cohesive and organized effort on the part of the Germans, a great part of whose commercial progress has been due to the policy of working together in close concert with the one aim of furthering all things German. For the moment at any rate, the Huns are rendered impotent in Far Eastern markets, but that is no reason why the British should be content to rest on their oars. Rather is it an argument in the other direction—we should seize the present opportunity while it is ours and make the most of it by strengthening our position so as to be able to play our rightful part in the future, when competition is bound to be keener and sharper than ever.

We do not, of course, overlook the fact that the British Chambers in the East are in frequent consultation one with another on questions of common or special interest. Many instances could be quoted of a beneficial interchange of views in such matters. But what we have in mind is not the question of a reference from this Chamber to that concerning passing matters which call for simultaneous action. The existing machinery is quite adequate in this regard. It is on larger issues of general policy affecting large British interests that we should like to see some steps taken to secure closer consultation. For example, we can see no good reason why there should not be a periodical Congress, say once a year, of representatives from Chambers as far apart as Singapore and Tientsin. Such gatherings could be held at various centres in turn and at them could be discussed questions of common concern and interest. In that way absolute agreement could be reached on matters of real imperial importance. More than that, it is certain that such conferences would cause many issues to be raised which otherwise might go unnoticed and thus lead to co-operation in directions now unforeseen. In such matters as the treatment of Germans after the war and the like it would be of the utmost value if the Far Eastern Chambers spoke with a unanimous voice, while no doubt on many other issues of special interest to one or more of the British commercial centres in the Orient difficult points could be grappled with to the satisfaction of all concerned and to the advantage of British commerce generally.

We have to bear in mind that past methods and a mere trusting to luck will not do in the future. Our commercial forces need to be marshalled as solidly as our military forces now are. And the present is the best time for mobilizing. There are to be greater openings than ever in the Far East for the business man; but the race will be to the swift and the battle to the strong. That is why we must see to it that we are fully equipped and well organized for the tasks that the future has in store.

Germany's Latest Hoax.

The latest Republic to enter the lists against Germany and her Allies is Nicaragua, an independent State of Central America, which seldom comes into the public eye. This little country, which covers an area almost as large as England, is not thickly populated, for its inhabitants only number some 600,000. But it is, none the less, a country rich in raw materials, and in the cultivated western regions maize (the staple food), cotton, rice, coffee and sugar, to say nothing of rubber, are grown to a very considerable extent. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the two English-speaking Allies are largely interested in the development of the little Republic, British and American capital being freely invested in the country. Though Nicaragua may not be able to assist much navally or militarily, her resources will be of considerable use in the disposal of the Allies, but above all her entry on the side of the freedom-loving nations is yet another indication that gradually the Central Powers are finding the rest of the countries of the world ranging themselves against Teutonic Autocracy.

Austria-Hungary's Desire for Peace.

Though there were few who doubted that Austria-Hungary's Emperor did actually express a wish to negotiate peace even though it might mean the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, there is now at hand evidence that establishes the matter definitely, despite Emperor Karl's mendacious denial that he had ever made such an offer. The evidence of French Ministers and ex-Ministers, which has just been taken, plainly proves that not only did the royal suppliant for peace—doubtless moved in the matter by the desperate state of affairs in his country—make the offer once but he made it twice—and made it in unmistakable terms. It will be a bitter pill to the Germans to learn that their main ally was not only engaged surreptitiously in a little "peace offensive" of his own, but that he had secretly obtained the support of Bulgaria in the matter, and that both were prepared, with or without Germany's leave, to negotiate peace on terms that would by no means have been disadvantageous to the Entente Powers. This little revelation, which has now for the first time become publicly known, shows among other things, upon what flimsy ground rests the support of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria so far as Germany is concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George Nearly Persuaded.

In the second letter which Emperor Karl wrote, not only was he prepared practically to compel Germany to negotiate peace at the expense of Alsace-Lorraine but he was ready to effect an armistice which, if Germany proved intractable, would be followed by a revolution in Germany. Such a declaration appears to us to be further proof of the dire necessity that was felt by Austria-Hungary for peace early in 1917. There is ample proof that Austria-Hungary's offer was all but successful and that Mr. Lloyd George was particularly favourably impressed by it. Had it not been that the acceptance of the proposals would have meant that Italy's aspirations in the Trentino would have had to be sacrificed, both France and England would not have hesitated to conclude peace with Emperor Karl. Except on this point, the general public, we are inclined to think, will be of Mr. Lloyd George's opinion that the offer might have been accepted. It was a good opportunity lost of not going a long way towards bringing the colossal disaster to an end, and of doing so in a manner that would have been practically a victory for the Entente Powers.

Season Ticket Photos.

In a prosecution at Bath, a Great Western Railway solicitor said the company were considering a proposal that the holder's photograph should be posted on a season ticket.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU CANNOT HAVE FRIENDS IF YOU SPEND YOUR TIME MAKING ENEMIES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham (1778).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 8s. 1½d.

Infected Port.
The Dutch Consul General informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds for the Hospital:—Bellice, Girls' School (April and May), \$20; Leung Tsoi Kam, \$10; Messrs. Ullman & Co., \$5; Messrs. Komor and Komor, \$5; Mr. J. F. Miller, \$5; Mr. A. Morris, \$5; Mr. E. D. Kotewall, \$3.

Alleged Impersonation.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with impersonating a constable and also with the larceny of four taels of opium from a woman at West Point. Defendant pleaded not guilty and was represented by Mr. Bulmer Johnson. When charged, defendant added that he did not steal the opium, but was merely acting as a Police informer. His Worship remanded the defendant until Wednesday afternoon next, fixing bail at \$500.

Some Daring Thefts.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the watchman on a coal boat was charged on remand with attempting to steal two fire hose nozzles on board the s.s. Fatshin. The man, having made further daring statements, was convicted. It was stated by Inspector Kent that quite a number of larcenies were taking place on the water front. Some ships had actually had their moorings stolen, heavy cables being taken away. One Japanese steamer had had a heavy mooring shackle taken and a lighter one substituted. His Worship sentenced the accused to six weeks' hard labour.

Not Diamonds.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. It was stated by Inspector Sim that the accused went into a pawnshop at Wanchai and produced what he said was a diamond ring. On this he was advanced \$30 at a certain rate of interest. Later he obtained a further \$30 on the ring, and also \$15. When he took a second "diamond" ring, the suspicions of the shopman were aroused and he had the rings examined, this revealing that they were not diamond rings at all. Mr. Mattingley appeared to defend, and the accused stated that the rings were given to him by a friend, and he fully believed they were diamonds. His Worship adjourned the case until Monday, fixing bail at \$150.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

No. 2 Company.
Will parade at Central on Tuesday, May 14, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, helmets and spikes. Capes will be issued.

Equipment Parade.
All ranks (including Exempts and Medical Exempts from duty) who did not attend the recent parades at Headquarters Club will attend at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, May 13.

Band Practices.
Tuesday, May 14, and Friday, May 17, at 6.15 p.m.

Appointments.
P. C. 657 Faithful and 728 Beattie are appointed Acting Sergeants, Search Supervisors Squad.

Strength.
P. C. 628 Reynolds is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 13th instant.

P. C. 32 Wong Tsoi Hing is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Why He is Retiring.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau communicates the following:—
Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government of the Republic of China, on May 4 tendered his resignation to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session. His letter to the leaders of the South-West, roughly translated, reads as follows:—
"After the illegal dissolution of the National Assembly, last June, and the unsuccessful attempt to restore the monarchy, there was no lawful government in the Republic of China. Had Feeg Kuo-chang and Tsun Chi-jen shown their regret for their past wrong and, without setting their ambition for individual power and interests, expelled the illegal Mandate threatening the National Assembly to resume its regular session, no one would have accused them further. They, instead of following wise advice, persisted in employing the Northern troops to dominate the whole land, arousing animosity and conflict in Hunan and Szechuan, forcing a division of the country and, at the same time, affording the armies of Kwangsi and Yunnan an opportunity to rise up for local reasons, to declare independence with very little regard to upholding the fundamental law of the land."
"I, refusing to see the Constitution of the country violated without attention, at once called upon the leading citizens of the Republic in Shanghai and resolved to organise for the defence of the law, the officers and men of Navy then there joining in the declaration and agreeing to move southward together. Upon the invitation of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, the members of the National Assembly came to Canton and, on August 31, 1917, or the Sixth Year of the Republic in Extraordinary Session, enacted a law organising the Military Government of the Republic, electing me the Generalissimo. I, at the time, was not ignorant of my incompetence for such a heavy responsibility, but, realising the many difficulties facing the country, unwilling to shrink my duty as a citizen, and also being one of those who have laboured for a republic, I felt I could not allow constitutionalism to die without coming to its rescue. Despite obstacles and difficulty, I have, since then, tried to promote the interest of the constitutional cause against militarism and rebellion, trying to apprise the people at home and abroad the aim of the Military Government, taking into consideration nothing of the possible success or apparent failure as long as the spirit of constitutionalism is maintained."

"Since this was done, the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hunan, and Szechuan have each severally or individually declared their allegiance to the constitutional movement and accepted the reconvocation of the National Assembly as the common cause of struggle, subordinating local difference to national issue. The ability of the Military Government, an institution at first without an inch of territory, to rally six provinces into its sphere of influence, besides many others showing sympathy with us, while it cannot be called a success, may be numbered as one of its achievements at this critical moment under adverse circumstances."

"Of the many dangers at present facing our country, the struggle of the militarists for supremacy is the greatest. This danger does not confine to either the North or the South. Many of the officials of the so-called constitutional provinces have not been wholly willing to submit to law and public opinion and most of the officials-elect of the Military Government have not seen fit to assume their offices. They have not shown the desired respect and obedience to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session as they should. This lack of whole-hearted inside co-operation has rendered outside recognition impossible. I have almost exhausted my voice in calling the attention of the provinces to this incoherent situation;

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Evening's Tournament Games.

The Championship Doubles event in the H.K.C.C. lawn tennis tournament is almost complete, both semi-finals being decided on the War Charities Court last evening. M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo met and defeated S. E. Green and E. Abraham, showing a general all-round superiority in the contest. The scores were 6-3, 6-2 and 6-0, the winners quite outclassing their opponents. In the other match, S. Hancock and H. A. Nibbel had no difficulty in defeating G. N. Manley and Capt. Conner, winning by 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. This evening they met the Lo brothers in the final, and the winners will later try conclusions with the present champions, Ng Sze-kwong and Wong Po-kong.

In the Mixed Handicap Doubles, last evening H. E. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (owe 1/6) beat Major Hammond and Miss Gordon (res. 15), 6-2, 6-4.

Yesterday in the Junior Division of the Tennis League, the Mitral Bussan Kishu team beat the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by 56 games to 43.

PEAK TRAMWAYS.

A Dividend of Seven Per Cent.

We are authorised to state that the net profit for the year ending 30th April, 1918, including \$2,541.98 brought forward, amounts to \$28,946.08, which the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

Dividend on the called up capital of \$300,000.00 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	\$21,000.00
Reserve fund	5,000.00
Carry forward to new account	2,946.08
	\$28,946.08

and only those who are associating with me in this effort have appreciated my object, while many outside are still wondering about my purpose.

"The question of one's outgoing or incoming is but a slight matter when compared with the vital importance of the preservation of the constitution of our country. I have suffered abuse and insult and have borne the present responsibility with patience until this day, doing everything necessary all this time to secure the deserved respect and reverence for the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session. The recent fall of Yochow and Changsha seemed to have helped to indicate the weakness of a divided camp, hastened the realisation of a more united organ of administration, and compelled the obedience to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session as an essence to constitutionalism. The willingness to come together now is not too late, and has also fulfilled the hope which I have exerted my full strength to realise. Moreover, I have caused to be appropriated funds from the salt revenue to enable the National Assembly to soon resume regular session June 12 next, an act completing my duty towards this institution, to enable it to reconvene. Now the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session has acceded to the demands of the provinces and has amended the law to reorganise the Military Government which should henceforth receive full support from all so as to make the righteous cause of constitutionalism a success and give the country blessing and happiness."

"Labouring almost as an individual without men or arms, I, therefore, have not been able to do more than what I have done, but at the same time, I do not feel I have to apologise to the public. As an individual citizen henceforth, I shall continue to do my duty towards my country. In these words, I have forwarded my resignation as the Generalissimo to the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The impressive scenes at Mr. Redmond's funeral recalled a wonderful demonstration in his honour on the occasion of his return from America seven years ago. As his ship drew near in the mark of a November evening a fire blazed up on Crookhaven. The signal was caught from McCarthy's Hill, and leapt as by magic to Mission Head, Brow Head, Letter Hill, Castle Mahigan, and Leenane, thence to Cape Clear and on to Queenstown; a flaming welcome, written in the skies, and the air vibrating with the wire-voiced words, "Good night, Father." It was a greeting befitting a prince, matched only by the melancholy grandeur of Mr. Redmond's funeral.

An American lady has been admonished by the Vatican for passing a written prayer for the Allies on the toe of the statue of St. Peter in the great Roman cathedral. She might have pleaded that the great toe is now but a little one. The famous statue, rarely wrought, and ascribed to the fifth century, is the most venerated in the Roman Catholic world. The extended right foot has been kissed by unnumbered millions of pilgrims, and not only the great toe, but all the toes, are nearly obliterated. The foot is now encased in a sandal of bronze. And pious lips have worn that smooth and bright.

What a winding-up of watches there will be, if they bring home "time" with them, when the Brazilian fighting sailors join ours, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Some of the Brazilians will find themselves three hours, some four hours, some five hours slow, according to Greenwich—for they have three time-zones at home. With Americans the position is still more complex. They have five different standard times—Atlantic (or maritime), Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. And then the Pacific Islands! What we call noon to-day will be mid-night in Fiji, but it is then 12.30 am with the victorious Anzacs in Samoa, a difference of 23½ hours in 500 miles.

Everyone in the newspaper and publishing world is interested in the newly-appointed Paper Controller. Who is Mr. H. A. Vernet, upon whom devolve such responsibilities? He is a director of the Underground Electric Railways Company and the Metropolitan District Railway. He is also chairman of the Tractors and Power Securities Company, and director of five other companies. Mr. Vernet is a shrewd man of business and a member of the firm of Robert Benyon and Co.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P., once so famous as a cricketer that his big scores were expected to assist his father's Ministerial position, has made an interesting suggestion. He said that in the coming days of reconstruction if he were connected with the active management of a large firm he would put it direct to those in authority that efforts must be attached to their work a recreation ground. Colonel Jackson is convinced of the value which athletic sports have proved in the war.

Now that County Councils are keeping pigs they will perhaps help to remove the stigma of uncleanness under which those much maligned animals suffer. Those who know them best declare that pigs are not naturally dirtier than other inhabitants of the farmyard, and really prefer fresh straw to the filth of the midden. The late Mr. John Innes, a frequent exhibitor at Smithfield, whose "middle whites" always justified their name, used to maintain that "the pig puts up with dirt, but luxuriates in clean surroundings."

\$20,000 for the Boy Scouts.
"A sum of about \$20,000, two-thirds of his fortune, has been bequeathed by Mr. J. E. M. Leach, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to the Boy Scouts' movement in England and Ireland. The movement which promises to be the boys of England, and indeed of the next generation, were much more than those of the present."

admission as per rosters posted at headquarters. Engine Drivers at 10 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m. Sail

ert. Our habutai conditioning
have been in existence for
years in the silk manufac-

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
opening 10th May, 1918.

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THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1392

TEL. NO. 135. (Wine Merchants,
Hongkong.

longer required and he had ex
a appointed Controller of hon
page. ma

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY.

London, May 8.
The following are the terms of the peace treaty between Rumania on the one side and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other.—

London, May 8.
All guns, machine-guns, small arms, park of horses, cars and ammunition available owing to the demobilisation shall be held by the Central Powers until the general peace. They shall be guarded and superintended by Rumanian troops under the supervision of the Central Powers' chief command.

The demobilised Rumanian troops are to remain in Moldavia until the evacuation of the Rumanian regions. The Rumanian naval forces remain at full complement until affairs in Bessarabia are cleared. These forces will ultimately be placed at disposal of the authorities entrusted with policing the river.

The third chapter deals with territory. Regarding the Dobruja "Rumania cedes again to Bulgaria, with frontier rectifications the Bulgarian territory that fell to her by the peace treaty of Bucharest in 1913." A commission composed of representatives of the Central Powers will demarcate the new frontier. The Danube frontier between the regions ceded to Bulgaria and Rumania follows the river. "Rumania cedes to the Allied powers portion of the Dobruja between the confluence of the Danube and the Black Sea to St. George's branch of the river." The Danube frontier between the territory ceded to the Allied powers and Rumania will be formed by the river valley. The Allied powers undertake to assure Rumania a trade route to the Black Sea via Carnarova and Constantza. Rumania agrees that her frontiers shall be rectified in favour of Austria-Hungary. State property in the ceded regions of Rumania passes without indemnification to the States which acquire those regions.

The fourth chapter says the contracting parties mutually renounce indemnities. From the ratification of the peace treaty onwards Rumania will pay for the maintenance of the army of occupation.

The fifth chapter provides that evacuation of occupied Rumanian territory will be carried out at a time to be agreed upon. The strength of the occupying armies, apart from troops "employed in economic management," will not exceed six divisions. After the ratification of the treaty Rumania may supplement the present corps of occupation and administration by appointments and dismissals, but "Rumanian authorities must follow the directions which the commanders of the occupying armies consider necessary in the interest of the security of the occupied territory, also in the interests of the security maintenance and distribution of their troops." The railways, ports and telegraphs will for the present remain under military administration generally. Rumanian courts will resume jurisdiction in the occupied territories to the fullest extent, but the Allied powers will retain jurisdiction, also police supervision, over the occupying troops. The occupying army may requisition corn, peas, beans, fodder, wool, cattle, wheat from the 1918 crop, timber, oil and oil-products, "always with proper regard for an orderly plan of procuring these commodities and satisfying the needs of the Rumanian population." Money spent by the Allied powers in occupied territories on public works, including industrial undertakings, shall be refunded.

The sixth chapter provides for a new Danube Navigation Act. The European Danube Commission will be maintained and shall henceforth only comprise representatives of the states situated on the Danube or European coasts of the Black Sea. Its authority extends from and including Braila to the Black Sea. Rumania guarantees to the ships of the other contracting parties free navigation on the Rumanian Danube, including harbours.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, May 8.
The Swedish, German and Finnish Governments have decided to negotiate a treaty for the demarcation of the frontiers on the Baltic islands, which is contrary to international conventions.

Zurich, May 8.
A message from Kiev via Vienna states that the Russian Black Sea fleet has arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol and surrendered to the local authorities.

Paris, May 8.
It is reported from Helsinki that Germany is questioning all petrol, metals, coffee, tobacco, leather, textiles and rubber in Finland and is also assuming control of the Customs, retaining in bond all imports merchandise; also enforcing compulsory military service.

Amsterdam, May 7.
In the Reichstag the Vice-Chancellor von Payer declared that the eastern border States must assure German frontiers against Russia. The German policy in regard to these States must be guided by understanding, not violence.

A German official message states that Russian ships bombarded harbour establishments at Manopol.

HOW GERMANY FORCED HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, May 7.
The "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," referring to the German-Dutch agreement, states that Holland restricted transport by land and water to civilian supplies. The newspaper complains, however, that Germany hastened the negotiations by military threats, a fact from which people will not fail to draw their own conclusions.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

London, May 8.
Mr. Macnamara, speaking at Bristol, said the sinking of enemy submarines steadily increases while the sinking of merchant ships falls steadily. The output of tonnage monthly is well ahead of last year. Large plans have been laid by America and Britain for the output of new tonnage but these plans must take time to mature. Meanwhile the output of immediate output was on the United Kingdom.

Mr. Havelock Wilson said that more seamen were losing their lives than at any period of the war although fewer ships were sunk. The explanation was that the Germans were carrying out instructions to leave no trace.

An Admiralty statement on new merchant ship construction shows that, during the first three months of 1918, 330,280 tons were completed in United Kingdom yards and 644,327 tons were launched in Allied and neutral countries. The respective totals for the whole of 1917 were 1,163,474 and 1,774,312. 111,563 tons were completed and entered for service in United Kingdom yards last month as compared with 191,674 in March and 68,968 in January. The year's completion to 30th April totalled 1,579,327 tons, showing a regular progressive increase since 30th April last year when the total was 749,314. All the foregoing figures are in gross tons. It is pointed out that last month's output was achieved notwithstanding the very large increase of repaired merchantmen amounting to forty per cent. since January.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Prestman stated the Admiralty was giving every encouragement to building concrete ships.

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTICES.

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ORDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIP OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASE TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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NOTICE.

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No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA-BORNEO

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO

CO., LTD.

W. G. DABBY,

General Manager.

MOVEMENTS OF

STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the China Mail Co.'s San Francisco Office is to the effect that the S.S. OHIAI arrived at the port on Monday, May 6th, 1918, one day ahead of schedule.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	10, May
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	10, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10, May
Shanghai	Sun-kiang	B. & S.	11, May
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	11, May
Wei aiwei and Tientsin	Kusichow	B. & S.	12, May
Shanghai	Yin-kwang	J. M. Co.	12, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yin-kwang	N. Y. K.	14, May
Swatow and Singapore	Changchow	B. & S.	14, May
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	15, May
Shanghai	Tai-sang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Newchwang	Tamsui	B. & S.	16, May
Manila	Seang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	17, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	18, May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nitko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

s.s. "CAPTO"

from New York.

The above vessel having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods will be examined on Saturday the 11th May, at 9.30 a.m. All claims must be presented within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the date may well be subject to sale.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees of cargo must produce import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Office before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents American & Manchurian Line.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Batista Enrique, c/o American Consulate, from Manila.

Bayuk Samuel, Hongkong Hotel, from Philadelphia.

Fernin Elias, c/o American Consulate, from Manila.

Levine Elias, c/o American Consulate, from Bandong.

McArthur J., Hongkong Hotel, from Colombo.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HIRANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th May, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1918.

Manuel Silice, from Manila.

Omaley, Astor, from Singapore.

K. S. c/o Mandarin, from Calcutta.

Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Hastings.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Tuddell Street

Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces

of parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as

RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70

and GARDEN LOT NUMBER

24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached

IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70

contains an area of 29.93 square feet and is held under a Crown

Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for

21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER,

DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Vendors' Solicitors.

or

to MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Duncan

Clark, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th, May

1918,

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his residence, "Tusculum,"

Barker Road (No. 155, The Peak)

The Whole of his Valuable

Furniture

comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room

suite, teak overmantel, lady's

writing desk, brass fenders and

fire brasses, tea and occasional

tables, lace curtains, Brussels

carpets and rugs, etc., etc.

Extension dining table, side-

board with bevelled mirror, din-

ing wago, dining chairs, teak

screens, or clock and glass wear,

cutlery and E. P. ware, pictures,

etc., etc.

Single and double brass mount-

ed iron bedsteads, teak toilet

tables and marble top wash-

stands, teak wardrobe, with and

without mirrors, toilet crockery,

etc., etc.

Enamelled and Shanghai bath

tubs, ice chest, store cupboard,

tennis net, garden seat, ricksha,

etc.

Also

A quantity of Napsery, bed

linen, blankets, and elder down

quits.

And

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINISM DECREASING.

What the Next Fortnight Will Show.

London, May 9.

A thousand American naval men have been entertained at the National Sporting Club, Sir Frederick Smith said he was glad the Americans were here to see the spirit of the people and the sacrifices they were prepared to make to secure a victory for democracy.

Admiral Sims said that America had come in with both feet and would stay in with both feet till it was finished. Germany's only chance of winning was submarines, but since April last year the sinkings had been steadily decreasing, and the curves of building were ascending. These curves would cross within a fortnight and we should be increasing our shipbuilding instead of submarines decreasing it. Germany knew that, and that was why she was making a desperate effort on the Western Front. It was her last chance.

ANARCHISTS IN RUSSIA.

Sixty Thousand Reported in Moscow.

London, May 9.

According to Reuters' correspondent at Zurich, a Kiev newspaper states that anarchists at Moscow have secreted great quantities of munitions, including mountain guns and machine guns. The Bolsheviks vainly demanded their surrender and after fighting all day stormed the munitions depot and arrested four hundred anarchists, who are now imprisoned.

A Kremlin newspaper estimates that there are 60,000 anarchists in Moscow, which is the Headquarters of the principal anarchist organisations.

AN IRISH RUMOUR.

Reported Suppression of Command-in-Chief.

London, May 9.

The Daily Chronicle's Dublin correspondent says it is stated that Lieut. General Sir Bryan Mahon, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, has been superseded. The correspondent describes the supersession, if true, as a grave blunder, because it will be associated with "Ulster and the covensanting antecedents of Sir Henry Wilson and the rigid Prussianism of Lord Milner."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SENTENCED.

London, May 9.

Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam states that twelve German Independent Socialists have been sentenced at Leipzig to terms of imprisonment varying from eighteen months to twelve years for, *inter alia*, calling a strike for peace in February and September, 1917.

GERMANY WARNED OF TROUBLE IN UKRAINE.

London, May 9.

According to a message from Zurich, it is reported from Vienna that a deputation of Kiev Socialists warned the Chief of the German General Staff in Ukraine that the German measures might necessitate a German occupation requiring not six but twenty-six Army Corps.

LORD RHONDDA ILL.

London, May 9.

Lord Rhondda has been operated on for pleurisy effusion. He is progressing favourably.

LABOURITES AND IRISH CONSCRIPTION.

London, May 9.

A manifesto by the Joint Executive of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party appeals to the Government to refrain from imposing conscription on Ireland, at least until the Irish Parliament is fully in existence.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE.

London, May 9.

A Zurich message says that ex-King Constantine's condition is improving.

SUSPICIOUS FACTORIES IN INDIA.

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir A. Kell, Mr. J. Fisher said that there were certain factories in India connected with a well-known Mission under German influence in which a Swiss agency was employed, but steps had been taken to secure the elimination of German capital and influence therefrom.

Sir A. Kell: Are not some of these factories run at a great profit? Is it certain that the profits are not used in reserve for the Germans?

Mr. J. Fisher replied that the factories were being closely looked into.

THE PRINCE AS MINER.

Hewing Coal in a Pit.

The Prince of Wales had a busy day in Cardiff and in the coal and iron centre at Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, on February 18, and everywhere he was welcomed with great fervour by the people.

Attired in brown overalls and cap the Prince made the descent of the Victoria Pit at Ebbw Vale. He scrambled into the working, where there was barely room to crawl on all fours and even standing was impossible, and at close quarters watched the miners at work.

Then, taking a man drill (a small pick), he worked on a coal face, and carried it away with him as a memento. When he had crawled back to the opening, George, Carpenter, the head miner, who was presented to him, told him that he had been 33 years working underground and

would not be happy at other work. Greeting the Prince's now begrimmed head, he said: "We welcome your Royal Highness. We are honoured to have you among us, and we wish you all the success, prosperity, and happiness. May God bless and keep you."

The Prince replied: "I thank you most sincerely. Goodbye and good luck to you all." On reaching the shaft again he said in Welsh to a group of plumed and lads, "Thank you very much."

For The Troops.

We acknowledge with thanks a batch of reading matter for the troops from the Masonic Hall, Kew.

Parcel Post Suspended.

The Post Office advises us that the parcel Post Service via Canada to the United Kingdom and countries beyond is suspended until further notice, in accordance with telegraphic instructions received from London to day.

TAX "SURPLUS-WEALTH."

Candidates for U. S. Senatorship Oppose Bonds.

Announcing his opposition to the financing of the war by bond issues, and advocating, instead, that its cost should be met by taxing the "surplus wealth" of the country, Mr. George L. Boord, who recently announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey, has issued the first of a series of statements in which he promises to diffuse in detail his platform of principles. The present statement is concerned only with the question of financing the war. Mr. Boord says:—

"I stand for the proposition that the surplus wealth of the rich men of this country shall be conscripted to the extent necessary to pay for the expenses of the war. This result can be secured by means of excess war profits taxes on business concerns, individual income taxes on large incomes, inheritance taxes taking the larger part of great inherited fortunes, and to the extent necessary direct taxes on the wealth of the very rich. No tax, or only very moderate taxes, should be levied upon incomes up to \$5,000 a year, or upon savings up to the same amount, until the surplus wealth of the rich has been taken."

"I am opposed to the financing of the war by bond issues. That method of paying for the war means that the rich loan their money to the Government with which to buy the things necessary to carry on the war, and that they receive in return Government bonds which enable them, in the course of a generation to get back their principal with interest. In other words, these money-lenders make no sacrifice, but gain a positive advantage."

"It is true that thousands of the wage workers of this country have made a real sacrifice in subscribing for the Liberty Bonds. The patriotism of these men and women cannot be too highly praised, but in the end the rapidly mounting cost of living and the dislocation of industry that is sure to follow the war and the closing up of our munition factories, will force most of these subscribers to part with their bonds. In the end these bonds will gravitate into the possession of the very rich. This has been the history of all bond issues in the past."

"Few people realize the enormous profits that are now being made by the great trusts and other concerns producing goods required for the prosecution of the war, and for necessities of life, even after these concerns have paid the excess war profits taxes and the income taxes now required by law. The United States Steel Corporation, after paying all of the war taxes, will still have left some two hundred millions of dollars for dividends more than it earned during the pre-war period."

"Armour and Co.'s profits in 1917 were more than thirty millions of dollars, although only two years ago the total capital of the company was twenty millions of dollars. Swift's profits for 1917 were more than thirty-four millions of dollars."

"The Republic Iron and Steel profits for 1917 were fourteen millions of dollars, after setting aside nine millions of dollars to cover war taxes, and this fourteen millions represents a 50 per cent. profit on its capital stock."

"We are taking the flower of the youth of this country, and sending them abroad to risk, and in thousands of cases to lose, their lives in defence of the country. If we conscript the lives of our young men, why should we not conscript enough of the surplus wealth of the rich to defray the expenses of the war? Under the bond system, millions of our young men who return from service undertaken to save the country will, on their return, be taxed during the remainder of their lives, along with the other working masses, to pay back out of their earnings the money which the stay-at-home rich out of their abundant surplus have loaned to the Government. The injustice of this proposition must be apparent to every fair-minded man."

SHANGHAI TANK WEEK.

£130,000 Raised in Fourteen Minutes.

The opening of Tank Week in Shanghai was marked by a scene which will remain long in the memories of those who attended the Shanghai Club during the fifteen-hour, says the N. C. Daily News. For the brief space of about 14 minutes the large collection of Britons present put up money for war bonds at the extraordinary rate of over £10,000 a minute. It was not the amount so much that made the impression, any more than it was the sight of the tank as it moved from the British Consulate to the Club, escorted by a detachment of mounted Sikhs, the Light Horse, the Town Band, a fair-sized detachment of men of the British naval ships in harbour and a representative detachment of the infantry units of the S.V.C. It was not these which made the impression; it was the sight of a large congregation of hard-headed business men manifesting their belief in the Allied cause and their estimate of its success in good hard sterling. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds for the function brought in about that amount, is as attested by a vote of confidence in Great Britain and her Allies as could possibly be desired. It was this aspect of the affair that seemed to commend itself to a number of Allied gentlemen present, who were most enthusiastic over the success of the Tank's trip. Nor did all this money come entirely from Britons, for there were bids in some cases from one or two who are not even Allies.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

All the yamens and vernacular papers observed to-day (the 9th inst.) as a holiday in memory of the 72 heroes who died in the first Revolution and were buried in Wong Fa Kong.

A telegram from Tong Shue-yi, who is in Tokyo, says that his mission to Japan has been successfully concluded and he is now returning via Kobe and will stay there for a little while.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 27, amounted to 62,800 tons and the sales during the period to 81,131 tons.

"I also am opposed to the issuing of bonds, because bond issues always result in a tremendous strain upon Government credit, which takes the form of inflation, and the consequent rapid rise in the price of the necessities of life. Whatever increases in wages labour secures are never equal to the rise in the price of commodities, while inflation itself enables the rich to secure more guaranteed wealth by the rapid rise in the value of land and securities."

"The claim is made that the benefits of the war will be enjoyed by posterity, and therefore posterity, through bond issues, should be made to pay a part of the expenses of the war. This is a plain fallacy. This war is being fought, not by posterity, but by the living men of the present. The food that supports our army, the clothing which protects them, the munitions with which they fight, are all produced, not by posterity, but by the capital and labour now in existence. The war must be fought and paid for by the people and the wealth of to-day. Why should we give to the wealthy men of to-day the right to tax posterity for the expenses of the war?"

"If posterity is to pay at all, why should not posterity be required to pay into the national treasury whatever contribution to the war we think wise to saddle upon them? A huge bond issue in the last analysis means the creation of an extremely wealthy class, who will live without labour for generations to come upon the product of the toil and savings of the mass of the people."

FASARROPLANE.

Boy Acquitted of Charge.

A remory of a boy aviator's in of an aeroplane, said today, than any yet built, tested at Middlesex Sessions yesterday when Frank O'Sullivan, 19, and John O'Sullivan, 21, were tried on a charge of stealing an aeroplane from the Graham-White Aviation, Ltd.

Boy acquitted, and Mr. Holmby, K.C. (for the prosecution) was one of the most eloquent speakers that had taken place in years; it had been brought about consideration or inquiry.

When he was 17 he was articled to the prosecuting company, now was filling up his time joining the Army as an instructor pilot. The aeroplane he had been believed to be flying any yet built and he was training it in Essex with assistance of his father and Mr. O'Sullivan. He mentioned the aerodrome, and it was said that he should go to Madrid, obtain the goods through company if they were to sell.

Measuring evidence, said he had been of officers now at the front. The wire was which it was alleged had stolen he had made him from wire purchased from company. He understood him to have been ready to go whenever Martin told him about.

Lieut. Oliver said it was he, not, who left a tube (which he alleged was stolen) in the car.

Stopping the case, the chairman, Mr. Moss Sharpe, in discharging Mr. O'Sullivan, said he was very sorry he had been called on to undergo trial at the threshold of a boy's career, in which, on behalf of the Court, he wished him all luck.

CAPT. RYATT'S FATE.

Repatriated Officer's Story of the Murder.

Chief-Inspector Frederick Thurlow, of the East London Police, who was with Captain Ryatt when the vessel was captured by the Germans off the Hook of Holland, has just arrived in England from Bremen. He has spent nearly two years in captivity, first at Ruhlend later at Brandenburg.

Mr. Thurlow is unable to cast any fresh light on the tragedy of Captain Ryatt's death. "After being held at Zebruggen Town Hall for some days we were taken to Ruhlend," he told a Daily Chronicle representative. "Two days afterwards Captain Ryatt was sent for, and told he must go to Zebruggen. He was not to wait for me, but I think he had some idea it was for a good reason. He seemed very depressed; for, by then the Germans were aware that he had named one of their submarines."

"They did read in the newspapers of the fate which was made of him at the time, and of the gold which was presented to him. 'They've got hold of me now,' he said to us, and when he left he said 'Well, good-bye, I don't expect I shall see you again.'"

"The first real inkling we had of what was to happen was when Chief-Inspector Hartnell, the German, on several occasions, was sent for and given evidence. When they came back they said we had been shot. They told us he could not have sunk the submarine because the captain and crew of the U boat were called as witnesses. But Captain Ryatt himself was seen. It had been sunk and our impression was that they got the crew of another U boat to come and blow up the ship."

"Hartnell and the others got the impression that the whole thing was a trap and that before the trial, that the Germans intended to shoot him anyway."

JAPAN'S AID.

An Interesting Financial Opinion.

The financial correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes:—

London, March 16.—To understand the present economic position of Japan, part of the history of the war must be recalled. She entered the war in August, 1914, in fulfilment of her treaty agreement with England. She was prepared, indeed, to assume greater military responsibility than was at the time deemed necessary here. Conditions have changed since then, as a result of Japan's early naval successes, but the 1914 understanding as to the sphere of Japan's military operations has been adhered to.

Although very considerable assistance has been given to the Allies by the Japanese Navy in policing the Pacific against submarines, her understanding of operations has extended from the Cape of Good Hope to the Sea of Japan. But so great has been the efficiency of her operations that, even including the combined military and naval expedition which captured Kiaochow, Germany's naval stronghold in China, Japan's operations have involved a relatively very small expenditure of men and money.

As a consequence of this fact, Japan—like your own country when you were neutral—has experienced great expansion in manufacturing industries, and like you, has also rendered invaluable service in supplying munitions to the Allies, especially Russia.

At home, opportunity was taken to improve the industrial plant, and generally to increase productive power. One gauge of the Japanese growth in industrial activity during the war is the fact that the total new securities issued or proposed during 1917 for industrial purposes amounted to 1,560 million yen, or 730 million dollars—which are very large figures for Japan.

Meanwhile the growth of her foreign trade has been enormous. In 1913 her imports were 729 million yen and her exports 632 million. In 1914, imports were 695 million and exports 591 million. In 1915, imports decreased to 532 million, while exports rose to 708 million. In 1916, imports were 756 million, exports 1,127 million, and in 1917 imports reached 1,035 million and exports 1,603 million.

Within the four-year period, therefore, a yearly import excess of 97 million yen has been exchanged for an export surplus of 567 million. This remarkable growth in exports was chiefly in manufactured goods. Last year the shipments of partly manufactured articles were 725 million yen; of wholly manufactured articles, 588 million. The increase in imports was naturally for the most part raw materials, which in 1917 totalled 555 million; the value of partly manufactured articles imported being 322 million, and of wholly manufactured articles only 104 million. These figures are exclusive of exports of munitions and war materials, which show an export surplus since the commencement of the war of fully 700 million yen, or 350 million dollars.

In finance, also, Japan has been a very ready and efficient co-operator with the Allies. As a result of her increasing prosperity since 1914, she has placed at the disposal of her various European allies 1,400 million yen. Part of this great sum has been in the form of direct loans; part in the form of increased purchases of Japanese securities on European markets. But even in the case of these repurchases, the direct loan was to assist in the purchase of the Japanese bonds on the part of the Japanese loan whom the Japanese had been bought back. In addition to all this, there have been actual investments by the Japanese in foreign bills and bonds. Another illustration of her efficient financial work has been

FRENCH REFUGEES.

Scenes Among People from North Zone.

British Army Headquarters in France, Wednesday, April 27.—The French refugees of the North Zone are coming out of the lines in all their finery, which represents the styles of four or five years ago. Then there are sturdy peasants with wooden shoes and clumsily constructed clothes, riding bicycles drawn by human energy, or in carts pushed by men; and some are even in wheelbarrows. Upon these queer transports are loaded strange assortments of personal belongings.

There is deep pathos in all this, none about the correspondents' notes, for the appearance of a young girl who trudged in her wooden shoes along a hard, dusty road, her eyes fastened anxiously upon a dirty rag doll, passed prominently at the top of the North Zone files, which were being pushed along by an old man. This child was perhaps representative of all the refugees who were coming away with her ragged possession, her baby doll, and was prepared to guard it at all cost; her sobbing feet were as nothing, so long as the doll was safe.

These refugees are from the towns within the Somme battle-field and adjoining it. All these villages have been emptied of their inhabitants. Some of the places, stripped of their population once before, during the battle of the Somme, in 1916, had gradually filled up again during the peaceful days of British occupation. The shell-shattered fields had once more been put to the plough; and when the correspondent only recently toured the old region he found hundreds of acres of land under cultivation, and affairs in many hamlets were proceeding almost as though there were no war. It seems unbelievable that these pleasant little valleys and wooded elevations are again in possession of the enemy, and that the cottages stand empty.

In so far as it was possible, everything which might have been of use to the Germans has been removed with the refugees. In particular, large numbers of cattle have been taken away by the owners, who patiently drive the beasts on ahead of them along the weary roads.

While it is a sad spectacle, these people moving away with their few household possessions and their dogs and their cattle, there are few tears or hysterical outbreaks among them. Most of the refugees are of the peasant class. They know they must go, and they seem to be trusting implicitly in the British, but the misery in their eyes as they turn from all they love to a world they do not know is touching. Aged women clinging to the hands of little grandchildren; men stopped with years, youths, and maidens—all fall into a picture such as only war or some other great catastrophe can produce, and every detail in this endless time-montage is of absorbing interest.

the provision on more than one occasion, through a credit opened in Tokyo, of dollar exchange in New York for London account. Should Japan intervene on the Siberian mainland, the result might be somewhat diminished prosperity in Japan itself, owing to contraction in shipments of foodstuffs and munitions, both of which would be more largely needed under such circumstances for her own consumption. It is expected in London, however, that the financial effect of high development would not be very marked.

The after-war position of the country is difficult to determine. It is recognized here, however, as an undoubted fact that the increase in Japan's power of production during the last three years must have a great effect on her future position among the world's markets. On the other hand, the provision of raw materials for her war effort, by Japan's chief problem immediately after the war. Of these she has always been a large importer.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Aerial Operations.

London, May 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Rain prevented flying on May 6 until five in the evening after which in air fighting we brought down six enemy machines. One of ours is missing. We dropped one hundred bombs on targets in the neighbourhood of Bapaume. One machine has not returned.

The Big Guns Busy.

London, May 8.
A French communiqué says: There was great reciprocal artillery during the night north and south of the Avre. Enemy raids west of Montdidier and in the regions of Hamard, Thennes and Grivesnes failed. We took some prisoners. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Both armies are very active northward of the Lys. There is some activity elsewhere.

Important Australian Gales.

London, May 8.
A wireless German official message says: English advances on the north bank of the Lys failed. The enemy employed Australians for a night attack between the Ancre and Somme and succeeded in reaching our foremost line on both sides of the Corbie-Bry road. Otherwise their twice repeated attack broke down heavily before our posts. Artillery continued here with the greatest intensity until daybreak. Our storming detachments southward of Brimont brought back prisoners.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reporting to-day says: The Australians around Morlaucourt are giving the enemy no rest, again attacking last night between the Somme and Morlaucourt and making two distinct gains of important tactical ground. They advanced six hundred yards on a front of a third of a mile west of Morlaucourt and to a depth of five hundred yards on a three hundred yards front north-east of Sailly-lez. The Germans stubbornly resisted, clearly realising the value of every yard of ground here in any further attempt they may make to capture Amiens. The gunning seems always increasing in intensity.

FAMOUS AMERICAN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, May 8.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters reports: The crack American airman Captain Hill, formerly of the British Army and author of "Kitchener's Mob," has been killed in a fight with a German at Circus Hill. He was closely following the enemy when the latter, with extraordinary suddenness, turned feet upward, pouring a hail of bullets into Captain Hill's machine. Americans say they never previously heard of such a manoeuvre.

U. S. LOAN TO BRITAIN.

Washington, May 7.
The United States has further loaned to Britain fifteen-million sterling bringing the total advanced to Britain to nearly one thousand million sterling.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

Lisbon, May 7.
The newly elected Deputies and Senators favour remodelling the Constitution on the basis of that of the United States.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Washington, May 7.
Ten steel ships aggregating fifty thousand tons and six wooden ships of a tonnage of twenty-one thousand will be launched in America during May.

THE POLITICAL SENSATION.

London, May 8.
There is continued speculation regarding to-morrow's debate in the Commons, but with the absence of the Irish party and doubt whether after all the older Unionists will vote against the Government the feeling is that the Ministry will probably survive the division. The attitude of the Labourites is uncertain.

The "Manchester Guardian" says Major-General Maurice's letter goes to the heart of the responsibility for the early British reverses in the present offensive. The charges certainly cannot be met with mere disciplinary measures against Major-General Maurice.

The "Westminster Gazette" scouts the idea that the present Government cannot be replaced and says Mr. Asquith has again and again refused to deal the Government a serious if not fatal blow out of consideration for the Government's burdens and the undesirability of a change if it could be avoided; but there comes a point when it is plainly contrary to the interests of the country that it should be supposed here or abroad that we do not possess the elements of a strong alternative Government. The present Government has lost confidence.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lambert asked had the Fifth Army on the Somme on March 21 only fourteen divisions against forty German divisions, reinforced by armoured eight to ten more during the subsequent two days? If so, who was responsible in view of the fact that the attack was foreseen by the present Chief of Staff?

Mr. Bonar Law declined to answer.
The Minister for Labour in a speech in London referring to the Maurice letter, said the real necessity of the hour was the preservation of the unity of the nation until victory was unquestionably won.

He declared that intrigues will not be tolerated for the purpose of allowing disappointed persons to embarrass any Government. Even long service Generals cannot arrogate what position they shall occupy. The Minister said that recent special observations surprised him regarding the powerful support manifested towards the Lloyd George Government.

A GALLANT COLONEL.

London, May 8.
The Gazette notifies award of six Victoria Crosses, of which the following is typical. The late Lieutenant Colonel O. C. Watson, D.S.O., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, for most conspicuous gallantry, self-sacrificing devotion to duty and exceptionally gallant leadership. During a critical period, when the enemy was continually attacking and trying to pierce our line, with his position under constant rifle and machine gun fire, Lt. Col. Watson led his remaining small reserve to the attack, and organised bombing parties, leading the attacks under intense fire. Being outnumbered he finally ordered a retirement, remaining himself to cover it and facing almost certain death. The assault that Lt. Col. Watson led saved the line. Lt. Col. Watson was killed covering the withdrawal.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE.

Paris, May 7.
It is reported from Zurich that ex-King Constantine is dangerously ill.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons, Mrs. Aris will have charge of THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN AIR SUCCESSES.

Paris, May 8.
French aviators brought down sixty three enemy aeroplanes during April and forced down fifty-seven. American airmen have so far brought down fourteen.

QUESTION CONCERNING HONGKONG COMPANY.

London, May 8.
In the House of Commons, Sir O. Phillips asked: What will the Treasury lose owing to the recent transference of the ownership of certain British steamers from a company under the laws of the United Kingdom to a company registered in Hongkong?

Mr. Baldwin replied: The place of registration of a vessel is immaterial to the question of liability to United Kingdom income tax or excess profits duty, which are chargeable in respect of the profit of any business carried on in the United Kingdom by British, Colonial or foreign owners.

GERMANS EMPLOYING BELGIAN BOYS.

London, May 8.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Ballour stated he had official information that Belgian boys and youths were forced to work behind the enemy lines on the West Front. He understood the Belgian Government intended to protest, which the British Government would very warmly support.

MISSING BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, May 8.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hopp stated that no further information had been received regarding 599 British and 2,600 Indians taken prisoner at Kut who have not been traced. Probably the majority succumbed on the march from Kut. Inquiries are being made.

A NEW IRISH SUGGESTION.

London, May 8.
In the House of Commons Mr. Falle suggested that Irishmen be allowed to enlist in the French Army. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he did not think the suggestion was practicable.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, May 8.
A German official message states: The Belgians repulsed strong English detachments attacking Southward of Lake Doiran.

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESSON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

SOLE AGENTS W/R CHINA: H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/11	3/114
Demand	3/114
30 d/s	3/114
60 d/s	3/114
4 m/s	3/114
1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
1/11 Singapore	134
1/11 Japan	142 1/2
1/11 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/11 San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	74 1/2
1/11 Java	155 1/4
1/11 Manila	Nom.
1/11 Cebu	426
Demand, Paris	426 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C	3/114
4 m/s, D/C	3/114
6 m/s, L/C	3/114
30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne	3/114
30 d/s, San Francisco & New York	75 1/4
4 m/s, Marks	Nom.
4 m/s, France	4.41
6 m/s, France	4.46
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74 1/2
1/11 Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/11 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148
Demand, Singapore	134
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	6.30. Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$1.50% dis.
" 10 "	" "
" 50 "	1.00% dis.
Canton 20 "	4 1/2% dis.

Singapore Rubber Auction.

Messrs. Guthrie & Co., writing from Singapore on April 18, state:—The weekly rubber auction opened yesterday with a rather quiet tone, at prices a shade below those ruling last week. As the sale went on, however, a substantial demand was disclosed, and last week's prices were reached and exceeded in practically all grades. At the continuation of the sale to-day competition was even keener than in the first day, particularly for prime ribbed smoked sheet, which registered an advance of \$3 over yesterday's best. The up price of the sale for ribbed smoked sheet is \$5 up at \$103, but the latter figure is not representative of the auction as a whole, only a few attractive parcels having fetched over \$100. Fine pale crepe is \$1 up at \$103. Brown and dark crepe were in good demand at a light advance. The quantity sold was 887 tons, out of 1,173 tons catalogued.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital: France 45,000,000. Paid up: 22,500,000. (1/5 of the Capital is 4,500,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Parrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, PEKING, HANKOW, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd. NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

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HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.
10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.
10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	5.50 P.M.	5.50 P.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	6.10 P.M.	6.10 P.M.
11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	6.20 P.M.	6.20 P.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	6.40 P.M.	6.40 P.M.
11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	6.50 P.M.	6.50 P.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.

RIGHT CANE. 1.00 P.M. and 5.00 P.M. 11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS. 10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital: \$1,000,000. RESERVE FUNDS: \$1,500,000 at 21% = \$15,000,000. Silver: \$19,500,000.

Reserve Liability of: \$4,500,000. Proprietors: \$18,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Mr. P. H. Ho, Chairman. Mr. J. H. Ho, Deputy Chairman. Mr. J. H. Ho, Secretary. Mr. J. H. Ho, Treasurer. Mr. J. H. Ho, Auditor. Mr. J. H. Ho, Manager. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Clerk. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Accountant. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Stenographer. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Typewriter. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Messenger. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Porter. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Cook. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Baker. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Butcher. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Grocer. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Druggist. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Apothecary. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Pharmacist. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Chemist. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Engineer. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Electrician. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Mechanic. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Carpenter. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Joiner. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Painter. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Plumber. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Fitter. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Turner. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Blacksmith. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Smith. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Welder. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Riveter. Mr. J. H. Ho, Chief Solderer. 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THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.



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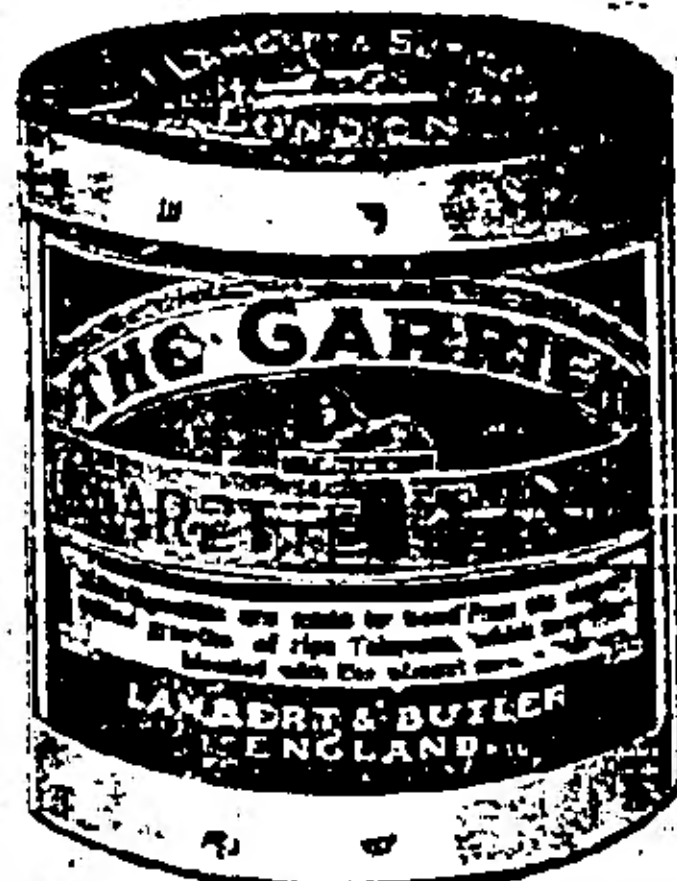


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LAMBERT & BUTLER

ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

POST OFFICE.

The sender of registered article No. 1790 posted at Hongkong on the 5th November last, addressed to Mrs. A. B. Jones, Swampscott Mass., is invited to call at the G. P. O. and furnish fuller particulars of the address of the article for the formation of the United States Post Office.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Service, at Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Benares, Bareilly, Meerut, Agra, and other places, is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Allahabad, Agra or Meerut, by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British India, is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Moupin and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—11th May, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—11th May, 2 p.m.

Wellsbair and Tientsin—11th May, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 12th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—12th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 13th May.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island—13th May, 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 14th May.

Shanghai and North China—14th May, 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May.

Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Nagasaki—15th May, 10 a.m.
Japan via Moji—15th May, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 16th May.

Shanghai and North China—16th May, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 17th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—17th May, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 10th 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, and Indo-China. Pressure has developed moderately at Wellsbair and has remained stationary at Shanghai: it has increased slightly over the Philippines and moderately elsewhere. A weak anticyclone covers South China, and the low pressure area has probably moved north-eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 7.54 inch against an average of 14.31 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; fine generally.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lintao	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 10, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Dir'n. Force.	Weather.	
Vostok	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Haradate							
Tokio							
Nagasaki							
Kochi							
Osima							
Naha							
Ishiyama							
Bonin Is.							
Whakwei	6a	29.72	56.	94 s		4 b	
Hankow							
Iohang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.88	45	100	wnw	1 b	
Guinfaff		29.83	59	83	nw	4 b	
Sharp P.		29.84	63	92 w		2 b	
Amoy		29.89	63	78	nne	1 b	
Swatow							
Taihu	5a	29.85	61	98	sse	3 r	
Taihu		29.84	63				
Taiwan		29.80	63		nne	6 o	
Komoran.		29.78	81		nne	2 o	
Peking		29.82	66		nne	6 o	
Canton	6a	29.83	62	89 n		1 c	
H'kong		29.85	68	51	ne	2 b	
Gap B'ok							
Macao		29.84	75	88 n		4 b	
Wanchow	9a						
Pakhoi							
Hatohow							
Phulien							
Tournae							
C. St. J.							
Apurri	6	29.73	75	94	sw	2 o	
Dagupan			76	75	96	0 o	
Manila			73	79	95	0 o	
Legaspi							
San Juan							
Batlo			75	75	91	sw	1 o
Surigao							
Gasm	4.50	29.82	-79				
Latanan	6	29.75	80	96	sw	2 b	